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limits too many of his to "define," "describe," or the very indefinite "discuss." Most high school teachers need some indication of the kind and amount of laboratory work expected by the author; that has been one great advantage of the Bergen text books. The last, Bergen and Caldwell's Practical Botany, is surely just as readable and interesting as this, although it retains the text-book style. Among the books which have a better *foundation* for the title-page claims Bigelow's Applied Biology might be mentioned; their later Introduction to Biology has a most original arrangement of the recognized high school matter, and which is, nevertheless, logical. Dr. Coulter it would seem is unfortunate in the arrangement of subject matter, *e. g.*, discussing photosynthesis on page 43, just forty-six pages before he defines solutions, molecules, and compounds.

The illustrations are often insufficiently labeled (as in those of the root and stem, pp. 80-83, or in the flower diagrams on 291).

While Dr. Coulter, no doubt, makes botany a live subject in his own teaching, he has not, unfortunately, put into his book the many things the many unprepared teachers need to help them do their work.

JEAN BROADHURST

TEACHERS COLLEGE,
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Rock's The Indigenous Trees of the Hawaiian Islands *

This handsome work, published by the aid of thirty-three liberal patrons of botany, is a most useful and valuable presentation of the arborescent plants of the Hawaiian Islands. Technical descriptions of all species observed by the writer as trees, even if usually occurring as shrubs, are given, together with the native name, notes on uses of woods, fibers, leaves, fruits, oils and other products, and the distribution of the species within the islands and elsewhere. The illustrations are all photographs, either of isolated trees or of twigs showing flowers or fruit, sometimes both.

The descriptive portion of the work is prefaced by detailed accounts of the six botanical regions, (1) strand vegetation; (2)

* Large octavo, 516 pages with 215 plates, Honolulu, published June 26, 1913. By Joseph F. Rock.

lowland region, described as merging into the next and divided into a dry region and a wet region; (3) lower forest region, including a windward side and a leeward side section; (4) middle forest region, with four sections; (5) bog region; and (6) upper forest region, the latter extending from about 5,500 feet elevation up to 11,500 feet. An appendix contains descriptions of new species other than trees.

All concerned are to be cordially congratulated on the production of this book, which cannot fail to stimulate interest in plants within the colony, and is a very noteworthy contribution to science.

N. L. BRITTON

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CLUB

MAY 13, 1913

The meeting of May 13, 1913, was held at the American Museum of Natural History at 8:30 P.M. Dr. Marshall A. Howe presided. Sixteen persons were present.

The reading of the minutes of the previous meeting was dispensed with and Dr. John Davidson of Vancouver, B. C., was elected to membership.

The announced scientific program consisted of an illustrated lecture on "Correlations between Plant Associations and Soil Conditions in the Great Salt Lake Region," by Mr. Thomas H. Kearney. An abstract of this lecture has been published in *Science*, Vol. 37, March 21, 1913.

Meeting adjourned.

B. O. DODGE,

Secretary

MAY 28, 1913

The meeting of May 28, 1913, was held in the laboratory of the New York Botanical Garden. The meeting was called to order at 3:30 P.M. by Vice-president Dr. J. H. Barnhart. Ten persons were present.

The minutes of the meetings of April 30 and May 13 were read and approved.

In behalf of the board of editors, Dr. Marshall A. Howe reported it to be the judgment of the editors that the present